Their Trial, Consistion, and Sentence—The Peraliarities of a Murder Trial in France—The Prisoners' Astounding Admissions—A Letter from a Prisoner to his Mother.

Paris, Sept. 3.—A woman named Bassenrand and her husband dwelt at Montreuil-surtos in a little house standing almost by itself, where they kept a wine shop. On the 17th of April last, at about 11 o'clock in the morning. April last at account of colors in the morning.

Mac Bassengeaud was found lying lifeless on
herkitchen floor. She had received thirteen
tals with a knife in various parts of her body. especially in the neek. The left carotid artery was smost completely severed, and this wound had speedily resulted in death. All the furnimas found on the first floor a pair of scissors which the criminals had used to open a trunk and a bex. It was discovered at the same time that there were missing a gold watch chain and hat there were missing locket, a revolver, a pocketbook, some cigars, and remain frames. It was therefore certain that robbers was the motive for the crime, Suspicion was directed at once toward

going into the cabaret in the morning, and gout again about twenty minutes aftere description given of these vismariant for a superior of them was at once recognized as a boy named Abadie. This Abadie was an employee in 1878, of M. Jullemier, overseer of s wash house at Montreuil, and had been pre-viously acquainted with the woman Bassencould. She had even complained of having sobbed by him. He quitted the place on the 22d of December, but had been seen prowling about there for two evenings previous to the crime. When arrested in Paris, on the 22d of April, he at first sought to deny his guilt. He balon his person several newspapers giving the details of the murder of April 17, and his

It was soon learned by the authorities that on the day of the crime he went with Gilles, another boy, and took lodgings under assumed names in a furnished room in the Ruo da Faubenrg St. Antoine, and in the room they ocuried were found other articles of clothing also spotted with blood. Gilles, when arrested, enied the crime; but a little later he admated a part of the truth while endeavoring othrowall the responsibility on Abadic. The latter, confronted by his accomplice's averresolved to make revelations which would compel Gilles to complete his confesaddition to this, a prisoner named Caude who had been taken into their confiand thus the circumstances under which the

Gilles and Abadie, who, it appears, had medithed the robbery for some time previous, went to Montreuli on the night of April 14 or 15. They found the house closed, and tried effect an entrance by taking out one of the panes of the entry door, and forcing another door. But they were stopped by the reflection that Bassengeaud, who was, doubtless, in the e with his wife, owned firearms, and could defend himself. They consequently decided to was away at work and his wife in the shop They returned to the house on the morning of April 16, and Gilles went into the shop see whether Mme, Bassengeaud had any one with her. The presence of two customers outside. They came again next day, at about ie. They came again next day, at about clock in the morning. On starting from they had taken care to change their clotho that Abadie should not be recognized by sivet coat he was accustomed to wear. On occasion Gilies found no one but the n Basseugeaut in the house, and he notithe fact to his companion by a signal dupen between them. Abadie then entaking the precaution to leave no marks (lootsteps. The woman recognized him, then she passed into the rear shop he foltier thither.

en such passed into the rear snop he for-ter thinker.

Even sign Gilles threw himself upon her schind, chapting his hands over her.

Abadie then gave her the first state, then turned her body over, and sit-strate it in turn stabbed her with the knife. Meanwhile Abadie assemled his floer, and took the watch and the re-There Gilles joined him, and took containing only papers. Heturn-the lower floor Abadie ransacked the speckets taking therefrom her becketkets, taking therefrom her pocket-bunch of keys, and opened the only found a few francs and some ong back to the unfortunate woman, radinal stab in the abdomen. The imputed their glasses of wine and field in Paris, they threw the knate still carried and the stoken poesses.

at the Piace du Trone in a slow, where she appearing in the role of La Fennae Trapille, der such overwheiming evidence of guit the prisoners were committed for trial, ther with three others, mere youths, named de. Charton, and Farrigoniae, who had an rested as accessories. The trial was set a for Aug. 29, and on that day, natwith-ding the intenso heat, the Cour d'Assises a Seine was jammed with a sweltering of including a large representation of the sio which the prisoners belong. On the sheat as presiding officer M. Mathieu deans, who also presided at the recent trial of reand Lebiez. M. Villetard de Leguerrie das presenting attorney, and five hawyers easts. Dauet, Léon, Comby, Bernard, and duan—represented the five prisoners. A tooleek the latter entered and a general of 'te sont des gamins,' Abadie was seal in a black coat, and gave his surname thristian name in a nervous voice. Gilles a work bloose was a white leage water long. He is a had ha black coat, and gave his surname in strain name in a nervous voice. Gilles a white toose, rather long. He has a seesang face, and his light hair shinn youthful appearance. Claude wore expected. His manner was very calm, and eatily assurance and a complete lack of bolits. The two boys, Charton and Farria, are small. The former was dressed acc; the latter in a workman's blouse.

THE TRIAL.

o President began by interrogating the ore. He began with Abadic, side. You are destrained to the began with Abadic, side. You are destrained to being violent and hasty. You were call in 1876 for assuming your mother? That is true. I drewn a knite on her. I whate been twice converted of their and time for four months' imprisonable with the properties of the state of t our imprisonment in a cell'i released you went to Montreull to L Julienier, overseer of a wash knew he had some money? A.-1

emier turned you out. You came or open and you went to sleep in the You know how to open the locks, as further proof, when arrested last to on the 18th of May, 1879, to break

does of the prison wagen which was does of the prison wagen which was ut. Massas. The guard was obliged to violence? A.—I offered no violence, escalent then turned to Gilles.

I are 17 years old. You are a florist a You do not like to work. In two me you have had twenty-five different as. You stole over 8,000 francs worth from your own father. Do you accept 12 A.—Yes.

en did you first know Abadie? A.—In

You sommitted a robbery with him and sentenced to six months in prison. You set at therry Oct. 22. A.—My father came no. I went to work and did not again see lie until March 30, 1879.

THINKS "STATUTES AND REGULATIONS." You always went out armed. You were when arrested? A.—Abadie gave me the over, it was one of the rules com-

reparties. Even the nature of the married was specified? A.-I didn't regulations. [Semeation in the audi-

President turned to Claude. Founde agod 20. You have been a Jack-tudes? A.-I began to work at 10 years You were a dancer at the Ambigu-Comwere a dancer at the Ambigu-Com-was there that you met Gilles who bed you to Abadie saying. "I introduce borother." Abadie's first question was, de over been sentenced?" and being of "No." he added. Then he is no but never mind, we'll make some-tou." At that time the "regulation" was found in Abadie's possession had been under Gilles, you made this 1500 With him.

tion" with him.
I said so on the proliminary exami-And you. Abdie, what have you to the regard to this regulation? A .- Somes y in remail to this regulation? A but it has

been amplified; as for the text which appears in the records of the prelimenary examination, I never wrote it.

The President then interrogated Charton,
Q.—You are 13 or 14 years old. How became you acquainted with Abadie? A.—At the Sisters spicol.

you acquainted with Abadie? A.—At the Sister's school.
Q.—Were you aware of these "regulations?"
A.—No, M. le President.
Q.—See here, Gilles and Abadie, if you have led away this child, it is because he looked to you as if, he was intelligent. He is called the Souris! "Mouse", and he could be of service to you in your expeditions. Is it not so?
The prisoner did not reply.
Q.—You, Farrigoulie, are 16. Your parents have been able to do nothing with you. As soon as you got acquainted with Abadie you went around everywhere boasting about it.
Farrigoulie answered in a low voice, It was impossible to hear him.
THE ASSASSINATION OF MADAME BASSENGEAUD.
Q.—We come now to the Bassengeaud affair.

Farrigonile answered in a low voice, it was impossible to hear him.

The Assassination of Madame Bassengeaud. Q.—We come now to the Bassengeaud affair. I have now only Gilles and Abadie to question. On Monday evening, on the day following the Jullemier robbery, you both went to Montrenil, but you concluded it would be better to act in the daytime. On your return to Paris you stayed out all night? A.—That is true.

Q.—On Tuesday morning at 60 clock you went to the prisoner Claude's house; at that hour you hoped not to be seen by the proprietor. What did you do during the day?

Abadie—I walked about.

Q.—And what did you do in the evening? A.—I went to the Ambura-Comique to see Claude, who was in the piece called the "Assommoir."

Q.—And after that? A.—We left together, and remained out doors all night.

Q.—On Friday morning you returned to Montreail. What did you inlend to do? A.—I wanted to go and ask Mme. Bassengeand for some money.

Q.—Gilles, will you tell us how it happened? Gilles—Abadie, as wo were going to Montreuil, explained how we must do to commit the robbery.

Abadie—Gilles is saying what is not true.

Q.—On reaching there you found there were some people in the shop, and therefore put off your plan until next day?

Abadie—Yes.

Q.—What did you do on Wednesday and the night following? A.—We walked about.

Q.—Next morning, Thursday, you again went to Claude's to clean up. You had hardly anything left. Gilles alone had ten centimes (two cents). Toward 10 o'clock in the morning you came in front of Rassengeaud's shop. Gilles was to go in and call for a ten-centime glass, and to call Abadie in case there was no one there. You both neknowledge this?

Abadie and Gilles—Yes.

Q.—When you reached there, there was nobody in the shop, You went in, you, Abadie.

Q.—Then you, Gilles, went in also, and struck a blow with the knife.

Gilles—I did not turn the corpse over.

Q.—That is not all. Abadie gave it a stab in the lower part of the ablomen?

Abadie—Gilles washed your hands after the crime?

Gilles—Yes.

Ab

crime? Gilles—Yes. Abadie—Gilles washed while he was up stairs. Ulid not wash my hard. I did not wash my hands at all.
Q.—Before leaving Gilles, you finished your glass of rum, and you, Abadie, your glass of

ine. Gilles-Yes. Abadie I did not drink at all. Abadie—I did not drink at all.

Q.—In the evening, after returning to Paris, ou dured with Claude and told him all?

Claude—Abadie did not boast in my presence of what he haddone, but Gilles did. As for my-celf, I told them I wanted nothing to do with

self, I told them I wanted noting to be withem.

Gilles—We did not see Claude that evening.
Abadie—Yes, we did; we dined with him.
Q.—Whichever way it is, you managed to get rid of the stolen articles. You, Abadie, gave the wated to a girl named Bastien. Then adding cowardice to the hatefulness of your crime, as soon as you reached your lodging you began accusing each other. In your preliminary examination each of you began by saying it was the other who had dealt the blows. TAKING THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness was M. Paul Henri, a house painter. It was from him that Abadie had stolen the knife used by Gilles to commit the crime. The knife was shown the witness and Abadie. It was an enormous blade.

The second witness was M. Jules Abadie. It was an enormous blade.

The second witness was M. Jules Abadie. brother of the prisoner. He is 26, and a brushmaker. He gave some information as to a robbery which had been done to his prejudice by Gilles and Abadie during a removal.

M. Juliamier, overseer of a washhouse, was examined. "Abadie," he said. "came into my emblor as agreed him for some triffing theft. I had not noticed that he afterward came to sleep in my garret. On the night of April 13-14 I was sleeping in the rear room. My wife and daughter were in the front chamber. We heard a noise. My wife called me, I arose, went out, and saw that the porte cochere was open. In returning I found the gas lit in my office. I found I had been robbed of seven or eight france. I also found some hammers near the parte cochere. They belonged to me."

Mme, Julemier told the same story as her husband.

The President to the witness.—Well, Madame.

Mme. Juliemier told the same story as her husband.

The President to the witness—Well, Madame, you had a narrow escape, Please be scated. Haughter in the audience,!

M. Jules Monet, matterss maker, at Montreuil—Hive in the house with M. Juliemier. There are fifteen immakes in all. I did not see Abadic return siter M. Juliemier had dismissed him. Gazary, policeman at Montreuil—During the week preceding the crime! I saw Abadic and Gilles at Montreuil several times.

Fleurian, butcher at Vincennes—I am a mar-

Gilles at Montreuil several times.
Fleurian, butcher at Vincennes—I am a marchand ambuland. I pass the bassencesud house
about 11 o'clock every day. On the 17th o'd April
I went in, and seeing nobody about I called our.
Hallo! Is the mistress of the house here?
There was no answer. I pushed my way in to
the back shop, and saw the woman Bassengeaud, stretched on the floor. Atfars I though
her drunk i she was in the land of drinking.
Mmc. Charton, mother of the prisoner of that
name, was heard. "My son was at work," she
said. "He had obtained good certificates at
school. It was Abadic and Gilles who ruined
him." This witness, an aged woman in cap,
with a wrinkled face, and attired in an old
shawl, went out crying. Outside the court room
she fainted, and had to be carried away.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

The same eager crowd was in attendance at 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 50, when the trial was resumed. Abadie was looking very pale, Gilles remained as cool as ever, and claude was in handcuffs.

M. le President recurred to certain parts of the examination:

Q.—Abadie, you were questioned yesterday in regard to the regulations. You denied the existence of any such regulations. Be you still deny if? A.—No.,

Q.—Here is a memorandum book found on you in which there has been found the draft of a code of regulations. Here the President read several articles.

Q.—Did you write that, Abadie? A.—It was not 1. Did you Gilles? A.—No. I there THE SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

-Did you, Gilles? A.-Nor I, either, -And you, Chude? A.-I never heard of

Q—Did you, Gilles? A.—Nor I, either, Q.—And you, Chude? A.—I never heard of it, even.

The President then reread articles 2, 16, 13, 14, 15, 26, 40, and 42, and added: "Do you acknowledge that all this was concocted by you?"

A.—I do not say that It was not.
Q—You prepared a "code of regulations" of forty-two articles. This was adopted without any modifications?

The Attorney-General then addressed the Court: "The only question, gentlemen, for you to decide is what degree of sentence you will impose upon the five accused, especially Gilles and Abadic. Abadic was raised by his mother; he did nothing; he has had seventeen employers. The mother then applied to her older son, Jules, an excellent workman. Jules took his brother with him, and tried to put him to work with him. It was useless. Abadic repaid his mother with blows, which cost him four months in prison, and then be robbed his brother. After that he stole twice and was twice convicted. Then it was that he fell in with Gilles. "Gilles's father is a tradesman who has acquired a fortune by his business as a florist. The father noped his son would succeed him, Well, what did Gilles do? He even robbed his father of over 10,000 francs; he ruined him, and reduced him to the position of a peddicr.

"These two prisoners formed a partnership. They went to stealing, and were both concendemned to four months in prison. That

ruined him, and reduced him to the position of a peddier.

"These two prisoners formed a partnership. They went to stocking, and were both concordemented to four mantles in prison. That was not enough—a higher idea dawned in their brains. They wished to form an association; and, in fact, there was found upon the person of Abadie a memorandum book containing two things—a code of regulations, containing fity-tirree articles, and a penal code with forty-two articles. The nensity of death is the only one precribed for any infraction.

"This code of regulations had to be applied, and to that end it was necessary to find members. The first-one chosen was tlande. They went for him at the Ambigu Commune, and then they recruited the youths Charten and Fariguelle, whom Abadie had get acquainted with in an evening school. These comparative cinidren were chosen in the first place to rule them, then to make use of them. Children are often of service in malefactors necturnal expeditions.

"As to the Bassengeand crime, it is impossible to deep that it was breunchtated. For three days Abadie and Gilles were going from Montreuli to Paris, and from Paris to Montreuli, waiting for their chances. They entered the shop at 16% in the morning. How did they induce the woman Bassengeand to mess into the rear shop? We have no means of knowing. I think that some violent means were used. Then the crime was committed in the manner of which you are already aware.

"As to Chaude, Charton, and Farigroulle, I call upon you to imprison them with severesentences. The question as to their discernment cannot be seriously discussed, even in the case of the youngest one, Charton, and Farigroulle, they were guilty. We see before us youths

whose intelligence is very greatly—in fact, it might be said, too greatly—developed. And they are hopelessly corrupted.

"Abadie and Gilles remain to be considered. They are cursed with bad blood; they will never be cursed with bad blood; they will never be cursed of it. They will always steal, even were they in another limit, and you know their manner of stealing. What more do you want me to say? You understand ane. For two years post extraordinary crimes have been eccurring in Puris. Society has need of an example, You will obey no feelings of revenge. But you will act with firmness and in defence of society."

THE DEFINICE.

will act with firmness and in defence of society."

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Dauet spoke in defence of Abadie: "Must this youth of 19," he seked, "undergo the supreme punishment? Gentlemen of the jury, will you refuse him the benefit of extenuating circumstances? Too much noise has been made about this affair. The importance of this band has been exaggerated, and I have to combut the impression formed in your minds by the public recitals concerning it. It is a difficult task, but one which does a counsel then appealed to the pitty of the jury in Abadie's beinalf, and begged his colleague, the counsel for Gilles, not to adopt his chien's plan of charging the crime on the principal prisoner.

vas only an accessory.

M. Comby spoke for Claude. His effort was to

excultate him from having had any part in get-ting up the code of regulations. He asked his citent's acquittal.

Messrs, Eugene Bernard and Litzelmann appeared for Charton and Fariroulle respectively. They demanded their clients acquittal on the ground that they had known nothing about the code of regulations, and had had nothing to do with the affair at Montrenii, though engaged in a previous robbery with the other prisoners.

THE PRISONERS' PLEAS.

M. le President—Accused, what have you to add in your own defence?

Abadie—I ask the pity of the jury.

M. le President—And you, Gilles, what have

Abadie—I ask the pity of the jury.

M. ie President—And you, Gilles, what have you to say?
Gilles—Nothing, Mensieur.
M. le President—And you, Ciaude?
Claude—I did not understand the importance of what I was doing.
Charton and Farigouille answered nothing.
The President's charge lasted an hour and a quarter. About thirty questions were submitted to the jury. At 5 o'clock they retired. At five minutes of 6 they returned. Their finding was in the affirmative upon all the questions submitted. There were, however, extenuating circumstances in favor of Claude. Charton, and Farigouille.
The prisoners were brought into court.
Exceptions were then taken by counsel for the prisoners were brought into court.
Exceptions were then taken by counsel for the prisoners were brought into court.
He prisoners were brought into court.
He prisoners were brought into court.
He prisoners were then taken by counsel for the prisoners, as follows: First, that the witness Henri is a former convict of the Commune, who has been pardoned, but not amnestied; second, that an oath by a child of 16 years is not legal; third, that Dr. Delens, regularly assigned, had not been present, and that the President read his deposition without authorization by the counsel for the defense; fourth, that the President at once proceeded to sentence the prisoners. Abadie and Gilles were sentenced to death, Claude to seven years' solitary confinement, and Charton and Farrigouile cach to two years of correction.

When Gilles heard the death penalty pronounced, he turned to the officer and said:
"There, I told you so, I knew it," and smiled. Not a muscle of his face moved, and he looked as indifferent as when he entered the courtroom. Abadie lost all consciousness, and the shoulder, and stock the following enignatical words: "Ai, well, old fellow, you are lucky, you are; you tidn't steal it."

The Paris Globe publishes the following element of the shift of the same to the same that on the shoulder, and stock that lead to his mother after his arrest. It is cated Ju

ter, written by Abadie to his mother after his arreat. It is dated June 12, 1879:

My Draw Merrays, I write to hal you adon, as becomes a son who loves his mother, and is about to dee, but I want you to know that I am not so gainly as people believe and the pricers make out, for as is well amount, belong to a tamily with no represent search it. In the first place, I am not the chief of the bond, for, even if her were one, in one close but follows and the chief.

But there was no bond and there were the deep control of the bond, for, even if the true of the same and the chief.

But there was no bond and there were the deep control of Gilles into the affair at Montrem! I did not hall this weman, It is true I would be received the country of the door and servan, and better I bought of preventing Gilles he dealt her several blows, and killed her on the door and servan, and better I bought of preventing Gilles he dealt her several blows, and killed her on the short he who, after killing the grower boy at Saint Mandide, was yet tree. I could not control myself for foar, for tidoes not run in our family to see others due of blows. It is very true the large will not be able to betwee that Gilles with his planniste look, can have committed this crime, and drag others in with him in the entitle that the war that we would not be the immit of a fellow before that In that way you will not be the immit of a fellow, but only of a suicide.

Not villate and in the surveillance kept over ms. I will soare you all the pain of my dying on the scaffold. Adea, Int. I make you die of griet, but God will reward you for all your sufferings. Nay goods to me to Blanche Jules, and Amothe, and my second of embrace you all the pain of my dying on the scaffold. Adea, the name of the scaffold will reward you for all your sufferings. Nay goods to me to Blanche Jules, and Amothe, and my second to the more and the scaffold.

P. S.-Answer at once if you wish to s

The following is the letter of Mayor

Cooper, requesting the Governor to appoint the extraordinary General Term of the Supremextraordinary General: Court for the Nichols trial: New York, Sept. 10, 1878

of a suggest that the public interest requires transfered for the first at the Supremo is sequenced to appoint of for the immediate and decision of this important glestlen, charly, craced for the branchistic charly, craced for the stay of New York. RATIFYING THE NOMINATIONS.

The Mon-ter Meeting that is to be Held on John E. Develin, Chairman of the Commitee of two hundred and fifty citizens appointed o get up a grand ratification for Robinson and Potter, to be held on Monday evening, Sept, 29,

at the Cooper Institute has appointed the fol-lowing Committees to make all necessary ar-rangements for the meeting: ingements for the meeting: (i) Finance-Lewis May, Chairman: F. F. Marbury, cankain Edson, Benry Gunsan, Thatcher M. Adams, Lerles M. Fry, Soloman Salus, Townsend Cox, Henry H.

Jarrica M. Fry, Soloman Salos, Townsend Cox, Henry B.
Jorfer
Om Resolutiors—O.wald Olivialorfer, Chairman, George
Der Resolutiors—O.wald Olivialorfer, Chairman, George
Der Ser, Cufford A. Hand, Frederick Coulert, William
Whitney, Wheeler H. Peckham, Emanuel B. Hart,
Romas C. R. Reclewate, Charles H. Truax.
On Officers of Meetings—W. H. Wickham, Chairman,
John M. Kesent, John Fox, Smith Etv., Jr., Sleepand F.
Sangp, Ira Schafer, Jenkins Van Schaick, Charles G. Coract, Hinnert O. Thompson,
On Speakers and Invitations—Salom J. Waterbury,
Chairman, Alexanan S. H. witt, Charles H. Winfield, John
R. Fellows, Jacob A. Gross, John Multaby, Peter B. Olivey,
Chairle E. Wante, John Hayes arman, Aleraham S. Hewitt, Constituting and Advised Ad

Mrs. Hamilton's Injuries.

Emma French Hamilton, appeared in he Special Sessions against her fundand, William Ham-ton, whem she accused of benting her. She said that iton, when are accused of brating her. She sold lind Hamilton was a draickard, did not work, and controlling best he. Her was Frank bestined first whenever has parties released to the branches money for him to the security of the formular transportation of the security for the Prevention of Christy to Children said that the primary was almost about he arts all of the said and the security of the prevention of Christy to Children said that the primary was almost about boards all of the time, and that he heating was almost about the primary and some most him to the pention of the first hand the primary and some most him to the primary of the most security. He had then was kept in the tiry Primary as the was very in the care ing Warden Frim hall ther there in helicity in the primary that the cannot recover from the histories.

The Full River Strike. neting of sympathy with the Pall River to be held this exeming at dermants. Hall, in this A delegation of strikers from Pall River will be

Knex is one of the bading maintag arers the United States, his labores being soil in principal cities throughout the Union —Jde.

GOV. ROBINSON ACCEPTING

HIS REPLY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Party Anew to Reform Cardially Appeared by the Chief Candidate on the Ticker ALBANY, Sept. 21 .- The following correspondence will appear in the Argus to-morrow

The Hon. Lorius Robinson.

DEAR SIR: An President of the Democratic State Cos

ratifying results. To 1874 the expenditures on account of the canals, ex-

Across Great South Bay by Rati. Franklin H. Kalbfleisch and others have beer authorized by the Suboli County Supervisors to construct a range of access Great South Roy, with the neces

sary frawbridges to accommend to navigation, from some point on the main hand, between timits with and flatyfun to back faint, the lower or which as a work in a place was recently secured from the town authorities of flatyfun Branch stores 400 sub av., corner light at. and 36 Cort. mit st., in Brooklyn, 577 Fulton st., Williamstorgh, 21 cordway. Principal depot, 41 Harrison st., New York.

One price, low grace, and weekly or monthly payments for norming, experts, bedding Compenhagaits, 123, 157 Chatham street. Eighteen showrooms.-43c.

ADMIRAL DE ROHAN.

An Extraordinary History Elicited in a New

York Civil Bistrict Court. Before Justice William H. Kelly, William De Rohan sped Cot. William Craig for \$233.15, gineer and draughtsman, in preparing and printing maps of the country known as the "Las Animas Grant," in New Mexico, now Colorado, and also in writing up a history of the grant for the use of Gen. B. F. Butler, who is to lay the claim of Craig and his associates before Congress.
This "Los Animas Grant" was made in 1843

of 4,900,000 acres. Craig has already had confirmed to him by the Land Office 97,000 acres of this land, and this he sold last year to the Colorado Cattle Company for \$320,000, and his success thus far has only whetted his appetite for further raids upon the public domain.

Col. Craig was the Republican candidate tor Governor of Colorado at the first election after its admission to the Union. He claimed to have been elected, and counted out by fraud, and contested the election, but the certificate was given to his Democratic competitor. His posi-

by the Government of New Mexico to Ceran St. Vrain and Cornello Vigil, and embraced a tract

tion in the Territory enabled him, however, to get possession of this grant, and, as stated, he has already put over \$300,000 into his pocket got pessession of this grant, and, as stated, he has already put over \$300,000 into his pocket from it.

De Rohan's part in the scheme, as proposed to him by Craig, was, later on, to accompany him to the City of Mexico to examine the archives there relative to this grant, and afterward to go to New Mexico for the same purpose, so as to present the case to Congress in proper form. Meantime De Rohan, who was to be farnished with money for the purpose, was to squat' on some part of the grant and erect buildings. The company was then to demand his ejectment, and he was to contest, the object being to test the validity of the original grant in a United States Court. As a first step Craig produced a surveyor's outline map of the grant and asked De Rohan whether he could have it corrected and printed, to which he replied that, being himself a draughtsman he could do it. 'All right,' Craig said,' go ahead,' at the same time handing him \$50.

At the end of the week De Rohan showed the map on an enlarged scale to his friend and employer; but he said it was not entirely satisfactory, and suggreated some alterations, sprinking in a river here and a lake or two there. In about a week more the map was again drawn, and was acceptable. It was then little graphed, and Mr. Craig, not yet satisfied, ordered more "aiterations," whether more lakes and rivers or not was not efficient, again it was submitted to him, corrected, and at last the country presented a sufficiently pleasing look to suit the fastidious Craig, and the printer was ordered by De Rohan to strike off several hundred copies.

About this time Admiral De Rohan received a letter from some one asking whether he could accept a position in Europe, find on his showing it to Craig was toid not to go, that he

ordered by De Rohan to strike off several hundred copies.

About this time Admiral De Rohan received a letter from some one asking whether he could accept a position in Europe, and on his showing it to Craig was told not to go, that he was needed here in the prosecution of the great scheme. He said he wanted him at once to draw up a history of the "Las Animas Grant," showing the land laws of Mexico, former decisions in grant cases, who St. Vrain and Vigil were; in short, to use the words of the Admiral, "an exhaustive compilation of historical, statutory, and other facts about the grant, such as the defendant could by lefore Gen. B. F. Butler for his opinion." After he had explained to his employer the labor, necessary for such a work, the Admiral was again told to go ahead, and he did. He spent several weeks in the Astor Library and elsewhere in laborious research through over 200 volumes of old Sannish, French, and other books, maps, records, and documents, translating and collating. He also went through the Congressional Reports from 1844 to 1859, and prepared a history covering more than one hundred sheets of the legal cap. This he three times rewrote and condensed, until finally he brought it down to sixty pages, and on the 29th of June he delivered the document to the defendant, who said that Gen. Butler was expected in New York that evening.

The next the plaintiff heard of it, Gen. Butler, having thoroughly digested its contents, applied to the Land. Commissioner for nearly eight thousand square miles of the territory of the State of Colorady.

Having waited a reasonable time, and heard nothing more of the proposed trip to Mexico and the settlement on the grant, the Admiral vontured to ask for some money—having in the mean time, been paid for his four months' continuous labor and the mass he had furnished only \$179.75 drawn in small sums when needed.

oncusion of a very animated examination one very interesting facts in relation to the laintiff's life were drawn out.

On cross-examination, the plaintiff was asked bether he had had much previous experiences a surveyor and engineer. Yes, he relied: "I graduated as far back as 1836, when was employed in the United States Clast Survey, in which I was employed several years," Where did you serve next? "the lawyer do-anded. "I was for several years in England and on the European continent; was in South merica also." America also,"
Were you a flibuster?"

Palermo. I was an Admiral in the Sichlan navy, and commanded a battery at the siege of Paris in '71 sir.' was the reply of the witness. "Do you wish to know any more, sir?"

That will do, 'the lawyer replied.

"No, it will not do, 'the witness continued, excitesity; and then the Admirai gave the lawyer more of his biography.

Admiral De Rohan is anative of Philadelphia, about 60 years of sgs. He was given a liberal discation. After several years as a civil engineer and surveyor in the service of the United States Coast Survey, he went to Europe and fought under Mazzini at Rome in 1849. Being unsuccessful there, he went to South America and was made a Post Captain in the Peruvian navy. In 1860 he was in England, a gentleman of fortune, and under the fittle of Captain recruited the celebrated "British Legion,' one thousand strong, which he successfully took to Italy, although the departure of the Legion was forbidden by the British authorities. The entire cost of raising and equipping this band of volunteers he defrayed from his private fortune. It cost him over £18,000 sleving. For this he received a testimonial from the Italian sympathizers in England, which he guards as one of his choicest treasures. In the same year in which he equipped the British Legion he was requested to assist Garibaldi at that time in Sicily, where with an inadequate force he was in danger of defeat, which must have been disastrous to the hones of a united Italy. Yielding to the Italians' importunities he bought and equipped three French steamship, changing their names to see Washington. Frankin, and Oregon. How was the danger of defeat, which must have been disastrous to the hones of a united Italy. Yielding to the Italians' importunities he bought and equipped three French steamships, changing their names to see Washington. Frankin, and Oregon. Harden has been disastrous to the hones of a united line, which he was thanked in a learner on behalf of Trinity parish by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

Later on the Admiral settled in France, and lid good service.

MERE MENTION.

The Hon S. C. Timpson, ex Mayor of Houston, Texas, Joseph E. Emmet and Thomas Whiffen, the actors ar-ved from Europe resterday. The Thirty flith street iree bath, which has been closed outrodge the alip, will be received to-lay. and one subtern's.

The body of a well-dressed woman, about 30 years of now was sound in the boy, off Fort Wadsworth, on Saturday, and is in the Stapicton morgae.

It is estimated that more than a thousand fishermen cast their bose in Prince's flay vesterday, and that the impority of their were from Now York.

The Fish Commissioners of New Jorsey are stocking the waters of the North and South Schresbury Rivers with black and striped bass and white fab.

The how office is the tealerny Wasse will open for the The box offlir in the Arademy of Music will open for the size of trivets of Max haretzek's open. "Sleepy Hollow," this thoulasty morning, Sept 22, a 19 o'clock." Andrew Muller, a watchingon, was bound dead scaled in a chair in the lounder yard of the New York Elevated Indirigual, at 35 West Fourteenth street, yesterday.

The first week of Mr. Martice Gran's season of open motifs shows a monty moon of \$21.045. On Westnesday yeeming "La Perichole" will replace "Malame Augot." trained framely, S.Y. The relablique embraces some of be least animals in the seminity.

Those with read the dramatic at any told by Mine. An mean do by James, one the Limine demonster in Time error of green futter, with the intersection in the effort to account pupple in builted datasets. Since have at 800 sixth as.

The New York, Lake Rith and Western Hallound Comparison by Direct volume, with a viriage of the dataset of pupple in the pupple of GLIMPSES BY THE WAY.

of the Beantles to be Seen from th Elevated Railroad Extension. The completion a few weeks ago to 125th

street of the west side elevated railroad opens up fresh and novel recreative pleasures to ail New York. At Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue the road parts with city hum-drum and commonplace, stifling air, and wearying monotony of brick and mortar, entering upon a section replete with beauty and prolific of pleasure. Even Shantytown, which for some distance from the start clings to its skirts, loses its repulsiveness when viewed from the elevation, and is not without novelty and attraction. To 104th street there is a succession of most attractive scenery, Central Park and intervening cultivation to the right, prolife gardens, wooded and verdure-clad ridges to the left, with frequent and fine views of the Hudson and of the quent and fine views of the Hudson and of the high cliffs of Jersey. But it is not until the 104th street station is put behind that the novelty, beauty, and interest of the route begin to culminate. Sweeping away from it toward richity cultivated lowland and verdured rise, 109th street is specifly reached. Here, gliding along at an elevation of some seventy feetwhich is preserved to nigh 120th street—the road emerges from the embowerment of the beautiful Lion Park toward 110th street, and in a series of most graceful curves, reaches over that deeply-sunken meadow to Eighth avenue, where it again assumes an undeviating right of way. At 110th street a view of great extent and of striking beauty suddenly prosents itself, which increases in interest and attraction when the avenue is reached. Stretching far away to the front are the plains of north New York, and beyond the annexed district of Westchester, with varied topography of hill and dale, embryo woods, and well-tilled farms. Clear over to the east, keeping continuously along, is Long Island, backed by its lofty hills. To the right is a peep at upper Hell Gate, and along up views of the East River, Ward's and Randail's Islands, with their institutions. Off from Ray, and the entrance to the Sound, of Fushing, and of College Point. Looking closely and Berrien Island is seen dotting in the bay. Over there, on and about Third avenue, is the thickly opulated part of Harbon, and yonder, with highly cultivated lands intervening, are the restricted Fifth and the splendid Sixth and Seventh avenues coursing morth from the Central Park. At 120th street is the loveliest of little parks—Mount Morris. Back on 110th street and to the cast is the upper end of Central Park, and the old fort on the commanding bluff. Many of the older residents the real-boat will remember when the site of the Park was a dreary monotony of rock and sergegy trees.

Un on that superb ride, to the left of Eighth avenue, are the splendid grounds of the "Sacred Hont." with its imposing academy, the s high cliffs of Jersey. But it is not until the

Un on that superbride, to the left of Eaguin avenue, are the splendid grounds of the "Sacred Heart," with its imposing academy, the spire of which, springing from its lofty site, glints far above the embracing trees. This invaluable property extends from St. Nicholas drive to Ninth and Tenth avenues, and from 125th to 138th street. It was purchased at a moderate price, for the Sacred Heart, from the Lordinard estate, and, much to the detriment of the interests west of it, a legislative enactment prevents the opening of streets there through. But west of Eighth avenue has also points of interest, and chief among them is that high, rocky ridge extending from opposite Ninth avenue, at 119th street, and here Ninth avenue and along and around to the Grand Boulevard, at 126th street. This is a part of the Harlom Heights, historic because of the battle fought there 103 years ago.

That large, columned building on the leights at 110th street is the Leak & Watts Orphan Asylum. North from lithat spacious and well-preserved frame, holf-colored, old, but comely fashioned, is the "De Purster Manslon," Over the beights, at about 114th street, is a glimpse of the Bloomingdate Asylum. Nearing 11th street, and over to the northwest through the gover made by brief breakage of the highits, is a wondrously leautiful and picturesque view of the Hudson, the close of the highlands of Jersey and the beginning of the Palisades with pretty Port Les cosily snuggling at the foot. That populated little section in and about the gover is Manhattanville, still thereabouts familiarly eniled "the wilage."

The foundations for the columns of the elevated railroads were designed originally by the civil engineers to be eight feet square and to consist of briek and sement at the bottom, afterwards a capping of blue stone, and finally an iron socket at the surface of the ground, into which the unright iron column should be fitted. But in digging the holes for the foundations, two classes of obstacles were found, then the laborers had to dig until th

arch at 108th street, and at Namy, the by the use of iron beams in the shape of a letter I.

One of the most difficult problems for the enstreet on the west side of Second avenue. In the excavation was a network of pipes. There were three sewers, one being the main sewer of the avenue and the others house sewers emptying into the main sewer at the exact spot where the place for the column had been pointed out; and, in addition to these, a 30-inch gas pipe had been raised at that point to pass over the sewers, and a 12-inch and in 8-inch Croton water pipe united in complicating the tangle. The pipes and sewers could not be moved. The ground was marshy. First, 62 piles were driven, and then the whole cavity was fided to the top with cenent, making the whole a Solid mass. On this was laid brickwork and thereon the foundation was made, The iron basecasting was made to cover the entire surface of the foundation, in order that the pressure above might be equally distributed. The casting is 21 feet long and 19 feet wide.

Seven pipes were found to intersect at the junction of Thirteenth street and First avenue. They were similarly treated. It is a daily occurrence to change the direction of sewers and pipes slightly, and the officials always give really consent to the change.

A characteristic letter from Mine, H. P. Bla atsky, of theosophical fame, was received receidly by he President of the New York, sub-division or branch of

The steamboat Thomas Hunt, running between Fort Richmond, States Island, and New York, started from Fort Richmond, vesterday aftermoon with a ried from Fort Archineas, vestering a diremon water, onne of passengers. Northeast of Sing Harlory minion of theiring levels were anchored. While passing ough these the Thomas Hunt ran down a lone Beller in who was anchored some distance, from the others is boat was capaged, but the lone fisherman ching to bestom for like, still seeping a from hold to his fishing a mill basket. The steambart was stopped, a line was rown to the man, and he was haired allowed, having overturned boat to drift away with the tide.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sunrises... 5 49 Sun sets... 5 58 Moon sets... 10 31 Sandy Hook... 11 55 Gev. Island 12 44 Hell Gate... 2 06 Arrived-Suspay, Sept. 21.

Bark Forest Helle, Walker, Hristol. Bark America, Arnistrag, Barkadez, Bark Liler, Amididen, Saidos, Bark Giler, Amididen, Saidos, Bark Galer, Claubo, Armin, Histania, Bark Camelor, Harris, Sin Janeiro, Bark Tirak, Solitania, Birk Galer, Saidon, Mindelpha, Minde

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Harm, Sept. 21.—The French fane steamer Labrador,
rom New York sept. 10. arrived at twelteck this merring.

Far morror. Sept. 21.—The. Hamburg American Linus
connect Frida, from New York Sept. 11, for Hamburg. attainer, Pries, From New York Sept. 11, for Hamburg arrived of the Lizard to day.

Mortins, Sept. 21.—The Alian Line steamer Circassian from Montread Sept. 10, and Quebec 12th, for Liverpool has arrived here.

TALMAGE'S CONGREGATION.

THREE LETTERS AWAITING THE RE-TURN OF THE PASTOR.

An Official Resigning Because, he Says, he Cannot Honestly do What is Required of him-An Excelus of Elders of the Church.

When Dr. Talmage returns to his study in Brooklyn he will find three Important letters awaiting him; the resignation of Eder Charles C. Shelley, Elder Jones, and Treasurer Nelson Hamblin. He will also find that Capt Ethert Latham, another elder, has gone to worship with the congregation of the First Reformed Church, and that other members have grown disaffected in his absence, and have ceased to attend the Tabernacle. Various causes lead to the troubles. Some complain of the oppressive debt which, with all the jubilation over the amount of it having been raised, still stands unpaid. Others express a dislike for Ebler B. R. Corwin, who is also President of the Board R. Corwin, who is also President of the Board of Trustees, Superintendent of the Sunday school, and sort of general manager; and others claim that there has been fraud in the manner of renting the pews, for which they claim they have to pay rent to the trustees, although Dr. Talmage announces that seats in the church are assigned without reference to the dollar muestion.

have to pay rent to the trustees, although Dr. Talmage announces that seats in the church are assigned without reference to the dollar question.

Mr. C. C. Shelley was found yesterday teaching a Bible class of young men in the Centurial Mission of the First Reformed Church. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission of the First Reformed Church. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat brick chepel in Wyck. The Mission is in a neat the Mission is the Mission in the Mission is the Mission in the Mission in the Mission in the Mission is the Mission in the trustees have to adopt raises or raise money necessary for the expenses of the church, and to get it so that it will still seem as though the seats are not let with reference to the dollar question. I can't do that. The present system would work well if the Income was taken first to raise money necessary for the expenses of the church, and to get it so that it will still seem as though the seats are not let with reference to the dollar question. I can't do that. The present system would mort afford it; but I was observed and although Dr. Talmage has not claimed any of the increase of his salary, he has a logal right to do so."

Nelson Hamblin, the treasurer resigned because he could not secure the proper returns from concer

Nelson Hamblin, the treasurer resigned because he could not secure the proper returns from concerts that were given in the Tabernacie. He demanded a true statement from those in charge of concerts and festivals of all the money that had been received and what they had done with it and although he had a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees directing that all money received at concerts, festivals. As should be at open transfer out to the treasurer, and that all the bills contracted should be paid by him no attention was paid to the resolution, and he resolved only such moneys as the managers chose to give him. He resigned three times, but he was provided under case to resign the fourth time, and he is out for good. "My final resignation," says Mr. Hamblin was brought about for rousons that I will not state, unless called upon to defind myself in the action I have taken."

Mr. Hamblin holds a mortage of \$2,500 on the hig organ, payable on demand. In Sentember 18th and S. P. Knight a trustee, loaned \$2,500 each on a note for sixty days with the understanding that the first moneys reserved, including the Sanday collections, should go take up the notes. Seven months passed, attrusting was said about paying the notes and Mr. Hemblin then demanded additional security, which was given him in the shape of the mortgage on the organ.

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vents, a veloration foliament in the month of the vermions Loss status of the vermions Loss status, and the vermion of the latest Month the Philadelphia, Pa. Sent 17, Tacv. Comley Months in the Set vent and the Thomas and Months and Thomas an

(c) In Face, and invited to attend the funeral sy, the 25d arts, at 11 orders A. M., from Grace lowers at 4.1 fact, which at January. All trains after at January. —11 New Reduct, Mass., Sept. 14, January Wing, 2013.

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